

tower, how does he solve the innumerable problems, large and small, that constantly arise? To such questions no answers are given. If this book was intended to be a special kind of autobiography, tracing the changing opinions of a person about the prejudices and customs of society, it has well fulfilled the purpose of the writer. But if it was written with the hope of improving society, Miss Lumpkin ought to have added at least one more chapter, telling what one should do to change fundamental social mores.

CHARLES S. SYDNOR.

THERE WILL BE NO TIME: *The Revolution in Strategy.* By William Liscum Borden. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1946. Pp. x, 225. \$2.50.

Mr. Borden, a former Army Air Forces pilot, has carefully written down his ideas of the strategy of our atomic and rocket age. The trend of his thinking, and most of it is clear and well presented, is apparent from some of his chapter headings: "The Certainty of War Amidst Anarchy," "The Vital Cloak and Dagger," "New Techniques of Undeclared War," "Totalitarianism as a Weapon." The main thesis of his book is that, as wartime weapons, "cities and industries are obsolete. . . . Victory will . . . depend on quick elimination of the opponent's forces and stockpiles. . . . The attack may be coordinated with atomic sabotage, with the biological implements, and with other devices as yet unknown. The issue of victory or disaster could be decided within a few hours." This, like other books on atomic war, is grim reading. In many ways these examinations all end at the same point. If the aim of war is the advancement of policy, then war has become self-defeating, for no policy can arise from mutual self-destruction. But the ideal of war as a branch of politics and, like all other forms of political action, neither inevitable nor necessarily final is an idea which does not have much place in our thinking. Clausewitz is more often quoted than studied. This is a good book. We need many more like it.

THEODORE ROPP.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LITERATURE. Edited by Joseph T. Shipley. New York: Philosophical Library, 1946. 2 vols. Pp. xiv, 1188. \$12.00.

This, as the editor informs us, is the first collection of surveys of the literatures of the world. All the material included was written especially for this encyclopedia. In some fields pioneer research was necessary; in others the problem was to condense intensively studied literary histories